

518,800

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
31 December 2003 (31.12.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/000989 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C11D 17/04, 7/24

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/GB2003/002653

(22) International Filing Date: 20 June 2003 (20.06.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0214343.6 21 June 2002 (21.06.2002) GB

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): RECKITT BENCKISER (UK) LIMITED [GB/GB]; 103-105 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire SL1 3UH (GB).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): LEDGER, Christopher, Phillip [GB/GB]; Reckitt Benckiser (UK) Limited, Dansom Lane, Hull HU8 7DS (GB). SWAINGER, Lynne [GB/GB]; Reckitt Benckiser (UK) Limited, Dansom Lane, Hull HU8 7DS (GB).

(74) Agents: MCKNIGHT, John, Crawford et al.; Reckitt Benckiser plc, Group Patents Department, Dansom Lane, Hull HU8 7DS (GB).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii)) for all designations
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv)) for US only

Published:

- with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 2004/000989 A1

(54) Title: CLEANING WIPE HAVING WATER STAINING RESISTANCE

(57) Abstract: The invention provides a moist wipe for cleaning a surface, the wipe comprising a sheet material premoistened with an aqueous emulsion comprising a wax and no or a low amount of silicone compounds. The wipe is used to wipe a surface, to prevent or reduce against water staining on the surface, as might arise from subsequent contact with aqueous liquids. The invention further provides a packaged product containing at least one wipe, and a method of manufacturing moist wipes.

CLEANING WIPE HAVING WATER STAINING RESISTANCE

The present invention relates to a sheet material - a wipe - for cleaning a surface, leaving a water-resistant layer.

5 In particular it relates to a wipe which is impregnated with a cleaning composition which reduces or prevents the formation of water stains.

It is known that if aqueous liquid compositions
10 (hereinafter collectively called "water" for convenience), collect on wooden surfaces, especially certain lacquered or varnished wooden surfaces, it may cause water staining. The water staining may be in the form of white rings. Consequently, any water on such surfaces is generally
15 removed as soon as possible. However, if the water has contacted the surface for too long, water staining may occur. Once it has occurred it is known to try to mask, reduce or remove it, using specialist procedures or chemical agents. Drastic measures may sometimes be
20 undertaken, for example, removing the stained region and exposing fresh unstained material beneath, then restoring any surface coating. If chemical agents are used to mask or remove the staining, the chemical agents may be toxic and environmentally unsafe, and frequently the masking or
25 stain removal is not complete.

Commercially available cleaning compositions are not perceived to prevent water staining and there are indications that some may even promote water staining.

30

It is preferable to prevent staining of a surface caused by contact with water, than to seek to cure the problem when it arises. It is desirable to do this in a way which

does not mask the appearance of the surface (frequently an item of furniture, for example a table, desk, chest or shelf).

5 According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a moist wipe for cleaning a wooden surface, the wipe comprising a sheet material pre-moistened with a liquid composition, being an aqueous emulsion comprising from 0.01 to 5% of a wax and no silicone compounds or
10 silicone compounds in an amount of less than 0.5%, in each case by weight of the total weight of the liquid composition.

By "wax" we mean a water-repellent low-melting organic
15 material useful in laying down a stable inert coating on a surface. Suitable waxes include hydrocarbons and esters of fatty acids and alcohols.

By "pre-moistened" we mean that the wipe is moistened not
20 immediately prior to its use in cleaning a surface. Generally the wipe is "pre-moistened" as part of its manufacture. Moistening a cleaning cloth during cleaning is not a "pre-moistened wipe" in accordance with this invention.

25

Percentage values quoted above denote the total complement of such components which are present; there may be more than one.

30 In use, the target surface is contacted with the moist wipe, which is drawn across the surface. It thereby cleans the surface and lays down wax onto the surface. The wax inhibits the formation of water stains on the

surface if water is subsequently contacted with the surface.

Suitably the wax is present as an emulsion in the liquid
5 composition. Good results have been obtained in a non-
ionic aqueous emulsion.

Particularly preferred as a wax in the invention is
10 paraffin wax.

Paraffin waxes generally have a macrocrystalline
structure and consist largely of n-alkanes of formula
 $C_{20}H_{42}$ and upwards, with some iso- and cycloalkanes.

15 Suitably the wax is present in the composition in an
amount of between 0.01% to 5%. Preferably the wax is
present in an amount of at least 0.05%, and most
preferably at least 1%, by weight of the total weight of
the liquid composition.

20 Preferably the wax is present in an amount up to 3%, and
most preferably up to 1%, by weight of the total weight of
the liquid composition.

25 Suitably the liquid composition is an aqueous composition
that includes water in an amount of at least 50%,
preferably at least 70%, and more preferably at least 80%,
by weight of the total weight of the liquid composition.

30 Suitably the liquid composition is an aqueous composition
that includes water in an amount of up to 98%, most
preferably up to 95%, by weight of the total weight of the
liquid composition.

Preferably the liquid composition includes, as a carrier and/or a cleaner, an aliphatic C₁ to C₄ alcohol, more preferably ethanol.

5

Preferably the alcohol is present in an amount of at least 0.5%, more preferably at least 2%, most preferably at least 5% by weight of the total weight of the liquid composition.

10

Preferably the alcohol is present in an amount of up to 20%, more preferably up to 15%, most preferably up to 10% by weight of the total weight of the liquid composition.

15 The liquid composition may also include other optional ingredients which are well known to those skilled in the art, such as preservatives, for example chlormethylisothiazoline, 1,2 - benzisothiazolinone, buffering agents and fragrances.

20

The liquid composition may comprise a silicone compound in a small amount. Most preferably the liquid composition does not comprise a silicone compound.

25 Suitably the liquid composition contains an anti-static compound, preferably an anti-static amphoteric compound.

The liquid composition may contain an anti-static agent and an amphoteric surfactant, as distinct components.

30 Alternatively or additionally it may contain an amphoteric surfactant which has anti-static properties.

Suitable amphoteric surfactants which can be used in the cleaning composition include amphoteric betaine surfactants having anti-static properties.

5 A preferred, the amphoteric surfactant is an alkyl amino betaine or an alkyl amido betaine.

Suitable amphoteric surfactants also include cocoamides having anti-static properties, most preferably
10 polyoxyethylene-3-cocoamide.

Suitable amphoteric surfactants also include imidazoline surfactants having anti-static properties, for example sodium capryloamphopropionate (CAS No. 68877-55-4).

15

Suitable amphoteric surfactants include lactamide surfactants having anti-static properties, for example Lactamide MEA (CAS No. 5422-34-4).

20 Particularly good anti-static results have been found with compositions containing a betaine in combination with a cocoamide.

25 Preferably, an anti-static compound may be present in an amount of at least 0.05%, and most preferably at least 0.1%, by weight of the total weight of the cleaning composition.

30 Preferably, an anti-static compound may be present in an amount of up to 10%, more preferably up to 5%, and most preferably up to 2%, by weight of the total weight of the cleaning composition.

Without being bound by any theory, it is believed that the water-resistance of a wooden surface may be compromised by silicone compounds, and/or by compounds used in their emulsification.

5

The sheet material may be any sheet material capable of carrying and delivering the liquid composition, and may be porous, absorbent and/or fibrous in structure.

10 Preferably the sheet material is a fibrous sheet material.

The sheet material could in principle be woven, but is preferably non-woven. For example, the sheet material may include non-woven sheet materials such as melt blown,

15 coform, air-laid, bonded-carded web materials, hydro-entangled materials and combinations thereof.

Preferably, the sheet material is a non-woven fibrous sheet material comprising synthetic and/or natural fibres.

20 Most preferably, the non-woven fibrous sheet material comprises viscose and/or rayon fibres.

Typically, the sheet material (dry) has a weight of at least 20 grams per square metre (gm^{-2}), preferably at 25 least $30gm^{-2}$, and most preferably at least $40gm^{-2}$.

Typically the sheet material (dry) has a weight of up to $80gm^{-2}$, more preferably up to $70gm^{-2}$, and most preferably up to $60gm^{-2}$.

30

A particularly preferred sheet material has a weight of approximately $50gm^{-2}$.

Preferably, the wipe has a size in the range 10 to 40cm by 10 to 40cm, more preferably in the range 15 to 35cm x 15 to 35cm.

5 Preferably the loading of the liquid composition on the wipe is at least 30gm⁻², and most preferably at least 50gm⁻².

10 Preferably the loading of the liquid composition on the wipe is up to 150gm⁻², and most preferably up to 100gm⁻².

Preferably, each individual wipe is loaded with at least 3.5g of the composition.

15 Preferably, each individual wipe is loaded with up to 5.5g of the composition.

Most preferably each wipe is loaded with approximately 5g of the composition. Advantageously, it has been found that 20 this level of loading provides a wipe of size and grammage outlined above with sufficient moisture so that it does not dry out but which is not too wet to cause smearing in use.

25 In a particularly preferred embodiment each individual wipe has a size of approximately 20 x 30cm using a sheet material having a weight (dry) of 50gm⁻², and is loaded with about 5g of the composition.

According to a second aspect, the present invention 30 provides a packaged product comprising a substantially airtight container having a resealable opening and containing a wipe of the first aspect.

The container could be a tub or a soft-pack in the form of a pouch (hereinafter a "wrap"). Preferably, the container includes a plurality of wipes which are arranged in a generally folded configuration in a stack so that each 5 wipe can be removed from the container one at a time. Such folded configurations well known to those skilled in the art and include C-folded, Z-folded, quarter-folded configurations and the like. Each wipe may be interfolded with the wipe immediately above and below in the stack of 10 wipes so that the action of withdrawing one wipe raises a part of the wipe underneath it, to assist its removal. Alternatively the wipes may rest on each other in a stack without being interleaved.

Alternatively, wipes could be wound as a roll and 15 separated by perforated tear zones and the container could be a tub having an opening through which wipes are pulled.

According to a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of the wipe as defined hereinbefore for cleaning a surface, for example of furniture. Preferably, 20 the wipe is used to clean surfaces of glass, wood, plastics and the like. The benefit of the invention in resisting water stains is of primary value in relation to wooden surfaces, by which term we include certain lacquered or varnished wooden surfaces.

25 According to a still further aspect, the present invention provides a method of manufacturing a wipe as defined hereinbefore, the method comprising the steps of providing a sheet material as defined hereinbefore and as part of the manufacture of the wipe moistening the sheet material 30 with a liquid composition as defined hereinbefore.

Preferably, in the manufacturing method, a supply roll of sheet material is unwound to provide a continuously moving web of material. The web of material is saturated or otherwise impregnated with the liquid cleaning composition by any suitable means such as spraying, dipping, or the like as are well known to those skilled in the art. In a particular aspect, the web of material is passed over several perforated tubes which feed the solution into the material.

In another embodiment a roll or stack of wipes is put in the container dry, and the liquid cleaning composition is injected into the container, to impregnate the wipes.

In one embodiment the web of material is slit in the machine direction into multiple ribbons, each of which may be folded into the type of fold desired for the individual wipe. The web of material is slit using a cutter, as is well known to those skilled in the art.

In a related method a wide roll of material is cut into a number of shorter rolls. A plurality of such shorter rolls are unwound at the same time. If wished the longitudinal edges of the unrolling webs (the edges parallel to the direction of unrolling) are folded over against the central region of the webs. The unrolling webs are brought together in face-to-face manner and then cut at intervals, to form stacks ready to be packaged. In principle impregnation could be at any stage but in a preferred embodiment it is the individual unrolling webs which are impregnated, for example by spraying or dipping.

A resulting stack of wipes may be placed in a container, such as a plastics wrap or a tub, to provide a package of

wipes. The container provides a substantially hermetically sealed environment for the wipes to minimise the escape of the liquid composition, by evaporation or otherwise.

5 The invention will now be described further with reference to the following non-limiting examples.

The following materials were used in the examples:

10 IMS 99 - ethanol, 96% pure, from IMS (Industrial Methylated Spirits)

Proxel GXL - a liquid preservative comprising 1,2-benzisothiazolinone and sodium hydroxide, from Avecia, UK

Ultralube E 342/45 - a water based anionic emulsion of paraffin wax, from Keim Additec, Germany

Rhodorsil EIP - a poly(dimethylsiloxane) which is pre-formulated which an anionic surfactant to form a slightly anionic oil-in-water aqueous emulsion having 35wt% of the siloxane, and which is available from Rhodia Chemie,

20 France.

The wipes were of highly tangled non-woven blend of natural and man-made fibres and are sold as DEXTER 12106, by Alstrom-Dexter. The wipes were of grammage 50gm⁻², and individual wipes were rectangles of size approximately 20cm x 30cm. The wipes were pre-moistened with the liquid cleaning compositions defined below. The loading of the compositions was 5g per wipe. This was sufficient to fully impregnate the wipes.

30

Wipes A were pre-moistened with Formula A below.

FORMULA A

Component	%w/w
Deionized water	92.39
IMS 99	6.7
Ultralube E 342/45 Wax Emulsion	0.56
Prolemon Fragrance	0.2
Proxel GXL	0.15

Wipes B were of the same non-woven material impregnated
 5 with Formula B, a control composition comprising the
 following ingredients.

FORMULA B

Component	%w/w
Deionized water	91.55
IMS 99	6.5
Proxel GXL	0.15
Prolemon Fragrance	0.2
Sodium capryloamphopropionate	0.3
Lactamide MEA	0.3
Rhodorsil EIP	1.0

10 Wipes C were PLEDGE (RTM) cleaning wipes from SC Johnson.
 These are believed to be impregnated with water, solvent
 and approximately 7% wt/wt of silicone compound(s).

15 The effect of using Wipes A, B and C were also compared
 with the effect of not wiping the surface to be tested.

The following procedure was used:

A sanded wooden surface painted black to aid visual assessment and with a shellac coating was prepared by cleaning and drying until no moisture was present on the 5 surface. A shellac coating was used as such surfaces are known to give white water stain marks when contacted with water for a prolonged period, and left untreated. The surface was marked such that it was divided into equal rectangular sections, using masking tape. Different 10 sections were tested either with Wipes A, B and C or without using a wipe. For sections tested by wiping with Wipes A, B and C the following protocol was used. Each section of the surface was wiped with a wipe by moving the wipe up and down the rectangular section five times, then 15 moving the wipe left and right across the rectangular section five times, ensuring complete coverage of the section. The sections that had been wiped were then left for 1 hour, before one millilitre of deionised water at 5°C was pipetted onto all of the rectangular sections, so 20 as to form a small pool of water in the centre of each section. 100 ml glass beakers were then filled with 75 ml of tap water and one ice cube, and a beaker placed over each of the pools of water on each section of the surface, ensuring that all the water was enclosed underneath the 25 beaker.

The pools of water covered by the beakers were left for 7 hours, before the beakers were removed from the surface. The remaining water on each of the sections was removed as 30 follows: a clean dry dusting cloth was wrapped around a rubbing block and, using firm strokes, wiped on each section eight times in a downward direction, then a second clean duster was wrapped around a rubbing block and wiped

across each section eight times horizontally across each section. The surface was then left overnight (for a minimum of 16 hours) for any water stains to fully form.

5 The intensity of any water stains formed was evaluated by using the following method:

A panel of people using a blind scoring system was assembled. In the scoring system, 0 represented no staining and 4 represented severe staining of each rectangular section of the surface. Standard water staining marks were available for reference to the panel. The number of panellists was sixteen panellists per rectangular section tested, and each surface tested had two rectangular sections wiped by a Wipe A, two rectangular sections wiped by a Wipe B, and two rectangular sections wiped by a Wipe C, and two control rectangular sections which were not treated before the addition the water. Furthermore, two surfaces were tested in the above manner, to repeat the experiment.

In each evaluation of each rectangular section, it was ensured that each member of the panel was standing in exactly the same position, so the board was always viewed under the same lighting conditions.

The average of the experiments are shown in Table 1 below.

Test Method	Average Score - 0 to 4 (0 = no marking, 4 = severe watermarking)
Wipe A	0.66
Wipe B	1.24
Wipe C	3.34
Untreated surface	1.15

The results show that pre-treatment of a surface by wiping with pre-moistened Wipes A showed an excellent preventive effect in relation to water staining. The surface treated with Wipes B, in which the composition contained a small 5 loading of a silicone compound instead of a wax emulsion, showed a markedly lower effect than Wipes A in preventing white water stains, and slightly increased water staining compared with an untreated surface. Wipe C, believed to have a much higher silicone loading, showed considerably 10 increased water staining, in these tests.

CLAIMS

1. A moist wipe for cleaning a wooden surface, the wipe comprising a sheet material pre-moistened with a liquid composition, being an aqueous emulsion comprising from 0.01 to 5% of a wax and no silicone compounds or silicone compounds in an amount of less than 0.5%, in each case by weight of the total weight of the liquid composition.
- 10 2. A moist wipe as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the wax is a paraffin wax.
- 15 3. A moist wipe as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 wherein the wax is present in the composition in an amount of between 0.1% to 3% by weight of the total weight of the liquid composition.
- 20 4. A moist wipe as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the composition includes water in an amount of 50% to 98% by weight of the total weight of the liquid composition.
5. A moist wipe as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the liquid composition includes, as a carrier and/or a cleaner, an aliphatic C₁ to C₄ alcohol.
- 25 6. A moist wipe as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the sheet material comprises a porous, absorbent, non-woven fibrous material.
- 30 7. A moist wipe as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the loading of the liquid composition on the wipe is in the range 30 to 150gm⁻².

8. A packaged product comprising a substantially airtight container having a resealable opening and a wipe as claimed in any preceding claim.

5 9. Use of a wipe as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 7 for cleaning a surface.

10. A method of manufacturing a wipe as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 7, the method comprising the steps of 10 providing a sheet material and moistening the sheet material with the liquid composition.

11. A method as claimed in Claim 10 wherein a supply roll of sheet material is unwound to provide a continuously 15 moving web of material.

12. A method as claimed in Claim 11 wherein the web of the material is slit to form perforated tear zones, or individual wipes in the form of a stack.

20 13. A moist wipe, packaged product, method of manufacturing a wipe or of using a wipe, in each case substantially as described herein.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No..	PCT/GB 03/02653
--------------------------------	-----------------

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC 7	C11D17/04	C11D7/24

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C11D C09G A47L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 317 897 A (HENKEL KGAA) 31 May 1989 (1989-05-31) page 3, line 6 - line 14 ---	1-4,6,9, 10
X	GB 1 067 462 A (COLLO RHEINCOLLODIUM KOELN G M) 3 May 1967 (1967-05-03) page 2, line 64 - line 70; claims; examples 3,4 ---	1,6, 8-10,13
X	US 5 141 803 A (PREGOZEN DAVID) 25 August 1992 (1992-08-25) column 5, line 50 -column 6, line 61; claims 1,8,12-14; example 1 ---	1,3-6, 8-10,13

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
1 October 2003	15/10/2003
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Grittern, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal Application No.	PCT/GB 03/02653
--------------------------	-----------------

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 2 328 451 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 24 February 1999 (1999-02-24) page 3, line 5, last paragraph - line 21, paragraph 1 page 6, last paragraph -page 7, paragraph 1 page 9, paragraph 2 ---	1, 4-7, 9-11
X	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 198122 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class E17, AN 1981-39721D XP002256261 & SU 763 421 A (MOSC CHEM IND INST), 15 September 1980 (1980-09-15) abstract ---	1, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13
A	EP 0 392 316 A (STERLING DRUG INC) 17 October 1990 (1990-10-17) page 4, line 40 - line 50 ---	1-4, 6, 10
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 199726 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class A35, AN 1997-287889 XP002256262 & RU 2 068 864 C (EGOROV N K), 10 November 1996 (1996-11-10) abstract -----	1, 4-6, 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal PCT/GB	Application No. 03/02653
--------------------	-----------------------------

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 0317897	A	31-05-1989	DE EP	3740112 A1 0317897 A1		08-06-1989 31-05-1989
GB 1067462	A	03-05-1967	DE DK NL	1519053 A1 119568 B 6403359 A		27-11-1969 25-01-1971 28-12-1964
US 5141803	A	25-08-1992	AU AU CA FI JP JP	623906 B2 3648289 A 1334320 C 893047 A 2061000 A 2643458 B2		28-05-1992 04-01-1990 14-02-1995 30-12-1989 01-03-1990 20-08-1997
GB 2328451	A	24-02-1999	CA	2245628 A1		22-02-1999
SU 763421	A	15-09-1980	SU	763421 A1		15-09-1980
EP 0392316	A	17-10-1990	US AU CA EP JP NO	4963432 A 5293690 A 2012127 A1 0392316 A1 3029632 A 901603 A		16-10-1990 11-10-1990 10-10-1990 17-10-1990 07-02-1991 11-10-1990
RU 2068864	C	10-11-1996	RU	2068864 C1		10-11-1996